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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Russian officers are said to have crossed the frontier on the way to Bulgaria; and for this and other reasons a revival of the Eastern question is feared. ——This Government has been informed of the French blockade of Anamese ports. Earthquake shocks were felt on the Island of Ischia on Sunday. ____ A banquet to Victor Hugo in Geneva is proposed. === The provisions of the will of the Comte de Chambord are made public,

Domestic.-Telegraphic dispatches yesterday showed that the corn crop had been injured in Minnesota, in Wisconsin, in Northern Iowa and in Ohio, = Concordia College in St. Louis, was de dicated on Sunday .- Lord Chief Justice Coleridge inspected the Institute Fair at Boston yesterday. Ex-Senator Herman Redfield committed suicide at Monroe, Mich. == J. H. Good, a promiment politician of West Virginia, died at Wheeling. ____ Albert Williams accidentally shot his sister at Scranton, Penn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- At the rehearsal of "Othello" in the Fourteenth Street Theatre yesterday a bridge broke and several persons fell into the cellar. = Before Senator Blan's committee testimony in regard to income and taxes was given. Colonel Austen filed his answer in the suit brought by Private Beckelman - The charges against George J. Greene were dismissed by the Excise Board. —— The will of David M. Chauncey was admitted to probate by Judge Brown, of Brooklyn. == There were suspicions of foul play in connection with a body found in the East River. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85 cents. ___ Stocks opened active and lower, but later advanced sharply

and closed strong.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and partly cloudy or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63°; lowest, 46°; average, 55%.

Our special dispatches this morning show the extent of the damage which the early frosts have caused in various parts of the country. While in some places considerable harm has been done, yet, generally speaking, corn has not

Mr. George Blair, manufacturer of packingboxes, yesterday gave the Senate Committee on Labor and Education his ideas of the way to solve the intricate problems of labor and capital. A great point would be gained, he thought, if nobody were allowed to have an income of over \$25,000 a year. This may be: but we think that if our leading dry-goods men were not permitted to enjoy an income of more than \$25,000 each, they would not be able to buy so many of Mr. Blair's packing-boxes as they do now.

Russia plainly means to thwart the ambitious designs of Austria in the Balkan principalities. The Czar's officers it is reported, are rapidly crossing into Bulgaria, evidently to use their influence among the followers of Prince Alexander to check Austria's eastward advance. It is doubtful if they can really awaken effectual opposition, for Austria, backed up by an alliance with Germany and Italy, is not to be stopped by Russian interference, which certainly has been anticipated. The action of the Cossack in this matter, however, makes the situation in the East more strained, and suggests dark possibilities. And yet, in face of it all, France, Russia's only possible ally, cannot see that in weakening herself by wild colonization schemes in various parts of the world she is playing directly into the hands of Bismarck and the other statesmen who have formed the Triple Alliance.

In dismissing from further consideration the case of Greene, the Thirteenth-st. liquor seller, the Board of Excise should not suppose for a moment that they have heard the last of the matter. Mr. Whitney, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, declares that it is not the liquor-seller whom he is moving against now, but higher game. He says the Excise Commissioners should have known, if indeed they did not know, that Greene has been convicted of felony and is therefore not a proper person to receive a license. These facts apparently cannot be disputed, and if they cannot be disproved, certainly a more flagrant case is made out against the Excise Board than against Greene. The situation is not a pleasant one for the Commissioners even now, and it promises to be still more disarecable for them before the Mayor and the ociety for the Prevention of Crime get through with it.

The official utterances of the Democratic factions of this city are all for barmony, but the talk of their leaders in private shows that there is no sincerity in these professions. Tammany men declare they will be satisfied only with equal representation with the County County Democrats stoutly assert that Mr. Kelly's followers must attend the "regular" primaries which their organization will control in each election district. Indeed, the leaders on both sides are seemingly coming around to the views of the Hon. "Tim" Campbell, who

for harmony are a sham, and what is worse, useless; and that the "countrymen" in the convention will admit just what delegates they please, and in such proportions as they please. Other Democrats could save a good deal of breath and mental wear and tear if they would only be as frank as the Hon. "Tim."

Den Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, and his son will have to confine their mischief-making, after all, entirely to Spain. The will of the Comte de Chambord, which has just been opened, makes no mention of these princes, and their hope that Don Carlos's son would be named as the Count's political heir is therefore blighted forever. The Comte de Paris thus remains undisputed possessor of all there is in the Bourbon claim to the throne of France, and the Legitimists and the Orleanists as separate parties will now disappear. Both have become simply Royalists.

An interesting table will be found in a Washington dispatch in THE TRIBUNE to-day, which shows how the money appropriated by Congress during the last eighty years for River and Harbor improvement has been distributed among the States. The figures de not sustain the cry which has been heard so often in certain quarters that the Eastern S ates are jealous lest the South and West should get too much of the amount to be divided. The truth is that the Western and Southern commonwealths have already had more than the East. It will be a graceful and preper thing, therefore, for eloquent Representatives from the interior of the Union to pay some regard to these figures when they make speeches next winter on the River and Harbor bill. When all the statistics on the subject are published, in response to the resolution of Congress, they will enable that body, if it is so disposed, to exercise a just discrimination in appropriation and denunciation.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

The case of the policeman McNamara, who fatally clubbed a sailor, has served to arouse the usual denunciations of the whole police force and to awaken the usual defences of its management. The most recent witnesses as to the demoralization of the men are Commissioner French, Superintendent Walling and Captain Petty. Each is also an apologist for his subordinates generally, though not for the man McNamara.

Each claims, what is undoubtedly true, that the force of to-day is far superior to that which existed prior to 1858 and was known as Mayor Wood's police. Each admits that it is not perfect; that many bad men obtain admission to it, and, that the discipline of to-day is lax. Captain Petty, who commands a precinct which is a sort of Botany Bay to which the Commissioners transfer the bad officers whom they cannot legally dismiss, gives the worst picture of police depravity; and it is to be hoped that it fully applies only to his immediate command. He says the bad policemen become worse and good ones become bad after admission to the force; that they yield to temptations to drink and other dissipations; become dishonest and practise blackmail on prisoners and liquorsellers and other dealers on their beats. The standard of character of the men has recently been greatly lowered by the reduction of the pay; at least so Captain Petty says.

All these expert witnesses unite in offering these excuses for this state of demoralization. The system of appointment does not allow full and proper inquiry into the character of the applicants; the rolings of the courts have recently been such as to prevent dismissal in many cases where the conduct of the men warranted it but the law did not; the reduction of pay has compelled the selection of men below the proper grade of character; and the restoration of men dismissed has inclined all the force to be intractable. These excuses do not touch the real

root of the whole trouble. Appointment and dismissal and punishment alike are influenced altogether too much by politics. The Commissioners who create the force are themselves merely the creatures of politicians. The politician who will recommend and urge the appointment of a man of little character will not hesitate to protect him by his influence if he is arraigned before the Board; and the members of the Board dare not, in the majority of instances, disregard the application of the inflicential politician either to appoint or protect "his man." The worst legislation at Albany which ever affected the police was that which made such a board of partisans as are now in office a possibility, and, took away the power of a good Superintendent, distributed it among four irresponsible Commissioners. Under the same legislation a changed board would be probably quite as inefficient as the present one is. No one will probably ever be able to influence the Commissioners to ask for legislation which will restore power to the Superintendent and take it away from the board. Yet that is the needed remedy; such legislation is primarily essential to the restoration of police discipline. No reversal of court decisions, no advance of pay, no transportation of patrolmen to Botany Bay or of captains to unpopulated "goat" districts as punishments, will restore the morale of the force so long as there exists a Board of Commissioners who get and who keep power, even when their legal terms are ended, solely because political tactions need them in office.

LOAFING DELEGATES.

Mr. Jarrett proclaims his belief that trades unionism has been and is a benefit to the workingmen. Can be explain, consistently with that belief, the recent behavior of unions in this city ? Or does he think it a good thing for workingmen to become slaves?

The slavery of labor owned by a master had at least this softening feature-the master could not afford to starve or to cripple his slaves. But the masters who get power to tyrannize over labor through trades unions have no such personal interest to restrain them. Whether as salaried officials or as "walking delegates," they live by keeping up quarrels between laborers and employers. The one thing needful to them is that as many men as possible should be compelled to pay dues to the unions, so that organizers and committees and officials may live without work and wield much power. In the efforts of these men to promote their own interest at the expense of laboring men, some acts of insufferable tyranny have been resorted to of late-acts which will go far to make the managing trades-unionist three whole generations,-tor he is the fourth regarded as an enemy of honest labor and of civ- Earl, -no wonder he feels that it will take a ilized society.

For some weeks strikes have been in progres s which had no reason or occasion whatever in the relations between the strikers and their employers. The men were satisfied, and the employers satisfied. But the "walking delegates" were not satisfied and declared war, because some workmen would not join their unions. In order to cource these workmen and deprive Democracy in the Buffalo Convention; the them of their right to join or not to join, to pay or not to pay, as they pleased, other perfectly satisfied workmen were ordered to strike. This attempted coercion, to begin with, is intolerable tyranny. It destroys the most sacred rights of free labor. If it cannot be stopped in any other way, it will be as much the duty of

by unions as it was to stop the oppression of slaves by owners. Any workman who cannot realize that all his dearest rights are assailed by such a system of tyranny does not yet know enough to be fit for the blessings of free labor; in his case there may be some need of a union to order him and of a sort of guardian called a "walking delegate" to act in place of his own brains and conscience. Every free man has an absolute right to work where he pleases, for whom he pleases, on what terms he pleases, and with whom he pleases, and to use the earnings of his labor for his own family, or for the support of a union, just as he pleases. The denial of that freedom to any workman whatever is a crime against free labor. Workingmen who are worthy of freedom ought to be the first to resent it and to crush it.

But the trades unions here, particularly in some branches, are staking their very existence and the prosperity of many workers and the food of their wives and children upon an attempt to coerce those who are not members of any union to join one. The immediate and most natural consequence is to make the unions hated, both by employers and by laborers who have a sense of independence. Is there any man worth the name who likes to be kicked and cuffed into doing anything? The seed sown here, within the past two months, will spring up and bear fruit. There is room in New-York for an association of employers voluntarily bound by mutual pledges to hire no man who is a member of any trades union. They have an absolute right to employ or not to employ whom they please, just as the worker has to work or to refuse. There is room in New-York, too, for several thousand clearheaded, industrious and thrifty workingmen. who prefer not to be members of any union, and who voluntarily pledge themselves to join

The unions cannot complain if their coercion is resented and resisted by these and other methods. It would be entirely proper, for instance, for the Legislature to make it a penal offence to be a member or to contribute to the support of any organization that attempts to coerce any laborers, whether by personal vislence or threats, or by strikes. In either of several modes, the power of civilized society through its Government can properly be brought to bear upon the attempt to deprive labor of its freedom. Any kind of tyranny is offensive in this country. But perhaps the most insufferable form of tyranny is that of agitators who get paid for doing nothing, over the labor and the happiness of others who are willing to work for a living.

INTERNATIONAL EPISODES.

Hundreds of Englishmen come to America every year, and thousands of Americans, men and women, go to England. They speak the same language, and there must be many international episodes which never get into print. Mr. Heary James put one of them there, how ever, when the comments of the English critics en "Daisy Miller" drove bim in self-defence and out of some patriotic resentment to illuminate some phases of English manners as well as those of the Miller family. We read in the later sketch of the cordial British frankness of Lord Lambeth, a good fellow, as many a lord is, who told the American ladies who were stopping at one of the London hotels that he always felt "so sorry" for the people who came to town and had to go to live in such places, because they got nothing to eat "but filth." No doubt Mr. James was trying to impress upon his critics the idea that he was dealing with types, and that because the Miller family had unusual manners, it did not follow that good manners were unknown in America any more than in England. The Duke o Green-Erin, now, who appeared by proxy in Mr. James's sketch, was quite of a different type from Lord Lambeth. The Duke received unlimited attentions in New-York from the Butterworths, who did everything in their power to make his stay in this country pleasant. They gave him a dozen parties and balls. After a year or two the Butterworths went to England, and the only notice they got from the tuke of Green-Erin, after Mr. Butterworth had left his card, was that the Dake stepped up to them at the Ascot Races and poked a ten-pound note into Mr. Butterworth's hand, saying that he "saw the other day" that Mr. Butterworth had not forgotten the bet he won from him (the Duke) in New-York. With this graceful return for the hospitality he had received, the Duke disappeared from the horizon of the Butterworths. All this while Mr. James was striving to show that all'things are possible-that American girls could do the things that Daisy Miller did, and yet be innocent, could do them indeed because of innocence; that a British nobleman, a generous, manly fellow but a little dull, could talk to lades about the "awful rubbish" they ate; and that a Duke-awful thought!-might be a cad.

It would be a rash man who should dare to assert that these international episodes were not possible. Here is a Duke of Green-Erin travelling over the country at this moment. He is a member of the Northern Pacific excursion, and as he is in company with a number of distinguished men he is succeeding in attracting more attention than if he were a solitary nobleman travelling for his own pleasure-and other people's discomfort. The Earl of Onslow -for we may as well give the name under which the Duke of Green-Erin is travelling on this occasion-asked to be asked to this excursion. After he had joined it, he made himself so disagreeable to his own countrymen that they complained of him, and his car-for he insisted upor having a whole car for himself and his party-was made the last passenger car in the train. Even here the noble Earl managed to be disagreeable. The baggage car was beyond his, but he refused to allow anybody to go through his car to get to it, and so access to the baggage is to be had only when the train stops. These and other things have made him unpopular among the guests; and as for the company, its amiable yielding to the noble Earl's request for an invitation will involve it in an expense, for his car, his family and his servants, of about \$10,000. It is not easy to understand why he should be a person of so much more expensive tastes than other men and noblemen. But a glance at Burke or Lodge shows why. There have been Earls of Onslow for eighty-two years. When a young man can trace his proud title back through whele car to hold him. His has not been the only international episode of this kind, if report be true. There have been rumors of enormous wine bills run up by some of Uncle Rufus Hatch's imported noblemen, and even that one of his foreign guests bought underclothing in Chicago and charged it to him. These reports, Uncle Rafus has mildly said, are much exag

But are there no episodes (on the other side of the water? Alas, yes! Here is an English paper, Vanity Fair, printing a letter to the Editor, which cries out against the "autumnal plague of wandering Yankees." "The nasal twang is heard in all our streets, and the keen, vulpine face stares from every hotel window.' announces, in effect, that all the apparent efforts Government to stop the coercion of workmen As a race "they are simply unendurable" believing in them; and dispose of Balthazer, Ebling

the "vulgarest, shallowest, most uninteresting people under the sun." Did Vanity Fair think we would get angry ? Bless you, no. Or deny it? No, again, and bless you! We know our countrymen well, and know how disagreeable some of them can be. We know that some of them are "keen" and "vulpine," and not alone in their faces. But they are not all so, dear Vanity Fair, any more than all British noblemen are Dukes of Green-Erin and Earls of Ons-

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The plight into which the Ohio Democrats have fallen is indeed pitiable. They have taken to themselves a candidate who is sure to be beaten; and at this early stage of the canvass they find themselves nearly bankrupt in hopes and money. Naturally they are quarrelling bitterly over the "bar'i," and saddest of all to them it is an empty "bar'l." Our letter from Ohio this morning shows the straits to which the followers of Judge Hoadly are reduced.

The Hon. David R. Paige, of Akron, an admirer of Judge Hoadly, has just been East trying to raise funds to carry on the unhappy canvass of his friend. It would not work. The Eastern Democrats have no money to waste and the condition of their subscriptions in behalf of Hoadly is harmony among his followers. So a conference of leading Ohio Democrats has been called to meet at Columbus to see if peace can be patched up, and the bloody chasm bridged over. The outlook for harmony is not bright, and no wonder Mr. Paige feels discouraged. As empty bar'l of all the chasms in the world is the hardest for hungry and angry Democrats to shake hands across.

UNWISE CONFENTIONS.

The Prohibitionists of the State are fovited to send delegates to a convention which is called to meet at Utica the latter part of this month. This convention is to nominate a State ticket. A call for Senatorial and Assembly conventious is also being circulated in some of the counties. We trust that all friends of temperance whose discretion mates with their zeal will discourage these gatherings to the extent of their influence. For it must be evident to any man of intelligence who is familiar with the course of political parties in this State and their present aims and tendencies, that a distinctive Prohibition party is properly to be regarded, so far as practical political results are concerned, simply as an annex to the De-

To-day the Republicans of Ohio and Iowa are making a gallant fight against the rum power. Whatever progress by party temperance as an issue has made in this State is due to Republicans. Their influence invariably has been on the right side. Through their representatives in the Legislature they have steadily resisted amendments to the excise law, in the interest of rum. How about New-York Democracy? Is it not notoriously friendly to the liquor traffic? Did not a Democratic Legislature last winter amend the excise law against the protests of the reform sentiment, but on the invitation of the grog shops ?

It is wise to be temperate in all things-even n temperance. It is unwise therefore, in the present condition of parties, to hold these Prohibition conventions. All that they can accomplish is to draw off votes from the Republican tickets, and so help the Democrats.

Last week, which Progress marked with the comletion of the Northern Pacific, anti-Progress celebrated by a revival of wicheraft. It is Reading, the flourishing capital of Berks County, in the enligatened Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that has achieved the bad emineuce of having this uncanny, not to say diabolical, renaissance occur within her borders. The Tribune has already given some account of the Reading witches. Mrs. Balthazer, of that city, does not besitate to declare that her son has become a victim to their horrid wiles. He has got a "witch-mark" on his leg below the knee That settles it. Does any one suppose that Mrs Balthazer does not know a "witch-mark" when she sees it? To-day finds the boy under the care of a witch doctor; that is, a doctor who feels able to goes to the length of charging that a witch is responsible for the death of one of her children. Accordingly she has brought suit against the person whom she regards as the murderous witch, one Mrs. Snyder. We may remark, in passing, that Snyder does not see a happy name for a really gifted witch. It lacks impressiveness. In the same boat with Mesdames Balthazer and Ebling is young Mr. Gilbert, another Readingite. His health has not been up to the Gilbert standard of late, so he has had a witch summoned before Alderman Long -meaning that he accuses her of being a witch. Her name is Mrs. Smeck, and young Gilbert blames her for his decline. (Smeck is another name that an ideal witch would hardly wish to have upon her visiting card.) Now had all this happened at Salem, over in

Massachusetts, there might not have been unrestrained wonder. The advent of a witch at Salem possibly would create no more excitement than usually attends the return of an old citizen alter a protracted absence. But why such pestiferous personages disappear at Salem only to reappear two centuries later at Reading? Or why, indeed reappear should they reappear at all in case the world is a good deal better to-day-and who shall say it is ot?-than it was when the Boston authorities in 1688 nung a witch for bewitching four children; or when Salem, a little later, made a similar drastic disposition of no less than fourteen members of the dreadful sisterhood? In one of his Spectator papers Addison writes that "there is nothing so inconsiderate which may not appear dreadful to an imagination that is fi.led with omens and prognostics,' Very true. To such an imagination a mark on a boy's leg, which to the ordinary observer would seem as innocent as a strawborry mark on the boy's arm, readily becomes a "witch-mark." But how is the presence of omens and prognostics is the Reading magination to be accounted for? What is there pecultar about the Reading air, the Reading environment, the Reading traditionsf It certainly will not to to refer the renaissance to the simple fact that "Pennsylvania Dutch" is largely spoken in Reading. An excessive use of that awful tongue very likely tends to deaden the finer sensibilities, and, of course, destroys an ear for music. But, in the absence of data, we hesitate to believe that it ever transformed a Reading woman into a Reading witch. Nor will it quite answer to argue that the return of the witches is a curious but perfectly legitimate response to the passionate demand of our age in America for choice specimens of the antique. The line has got to be drawn somewhere, and no collector of clocks, china, spinning-wheels and the like ever was known to sigh for a live witch to add to his bric-a-brac. Mummies are another matter, for they uniformly behave themselves. They never mark the legs of small boys, nor will children, nor throw young men into a decline.

There is one man who, were he still alive, could onfidently be depended upon to solve this mystery to explain why the witches have reappeared, and why the Keys one State, rather than any part of New-England, is the scene of their fell labors. That man is Nathaniel Hawthorns. He was on intimate terms with witches, elves, fairies and cognate creatures. He may be said to have been familiar with the law of their being and with their mauners and customs. He could have interpreted between these Reading witches and the general public. In his absence, the majority of people in this country, people whose imaginations being in a healthy condition are not "filled with omens and prognostics," will most likely dispose of the new witches by dis-

and Gilbert by observing that ignorance is the mother of lunacy and that the fools are not all dead

Hoadly and How-I-wish-I-hadn't-run, both begin with an H.

It is stated that "Judge not that ye be not judged" is rendered in the Afghan Testament, "Do not do justice lest justice be done you." It would seem to be in order, therefore, to inquire who it was that surreptitiously circulated copies of the Afghan Testament among the jurors in the Frank James

How would this do for the Democratic ticket is 1884: For President, John L. Sullivan, of Massa chusetts; f r Vice-President, Paddy Ryan, of Illinois. These nominations would be well calculated to beal sectional differences in the party. Ever since Mr. Ryan was defeated by Mr. Sullivan there has been a coldness between them, and them respective admirers, West and East, Doubtless they could both be induced to accept in the interest of Harmony, and the fact that neither of them has any views on the tariff, and that both are known to be sternly opposed t samptuary laws, would strengthen their canvass amazingly.

An enterprising photographer of this city is credited with offering \$1,000 for the exclusive right to take Henry Irving. If he could secure the monoply of a picture representing John Kelly sitting down hard on the Democratic State Committee, he might perhaps afford to pay a still greater sum for the privilege. It is a picture that would s ll at sight all over the State. Mr. Keily would doubtless be willing to sit for it. But maybe the Committee would object.

Courtney again. Not rowing a winning race, but carnestly assuring a reporter that he can row a winning race, even with Hanlan as an antagonist. Of course. Nothing but the fact that words are not deeds prevents Courtney from distancing Mr. Gould's "Atalanta." Artemus Ward once sagely remarked that the insertion of a joke now and then greatly improved a comic paper. The insertion of a few victories would greatly improve Courtney's

To John Kelly: You're going to the Buffalo Convention, are you? Well and good-we admire your courage. But a word in your ear, under the rose, Buffalo is not far from Niagara Falls. The Whirlpool Rapids are at Niagara. If the Committee on Contested Seats happen to invite you to take a drive to the Rapids, you go-you will enjoy the scenery. But if reaching the Rapids one of the members drops his cane in the water and requests you to have the goodness to jump in after it, of course you will decline, respectfully but firmly, telling him that there is such a thing as carrying the desire for Harmony too far.

A paragraph is being extensively circulated which conveys the intelligence that " a full-blooded negro in Logan County, Ark., is gradually becoming white." The Democratic party may well pray that this piece of news is true, for it has repeatedly been assured that it could hope to blot out it disgraceful record when the Ethiopian changed his skin.

Governor Cleveland is reported as observing tha some of the politicians have been disappointed. but they are a pretty philosophic sort of men at the bottom and respect what is done on principle even if it defeats their personal expectations." We wonder if Tammany has come to "respect" the nomination of Murtha for Emigration Commissioner? When last heard from it evinced its décided disrespect fo it by declining, in the face of an an ry message from the Governor, to confirm Mr. Murtha. It looks as if Tammany was not absolutely " philosophic."

The Rochester Union still argues that the Democ racy of this State, as represented in he last Legis lature, may e a pretty good record on the question of contract prison labor. The Albany Times, another les ing Democratic newspap r. af er quoting the ext of the law providing for suomi ting the question of such labor to the people, indulges in this comment: "This act is not one to which a Demoeratic Legislature can point with pri'e, although it is, perhaps, better than nothing. At best it is simply an apology for not passing something better. It was all that could b wrung from the Legislature of

PERSONAL.

Mrs Bernard-Beers's health has been quite restored at Aix-les-Bains. Ambroise Thomas has been seriously ill in Brit-

tany, where he has been spending the summer. Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge will spend September 18 and 19 in Rochester, where he will be re ceived by a committee of the bar of which Judge Danforth is chairman.

Next month, on the twenty fifth anniversary of his assumption of the regency, Karser Wilhelm will be presented by the members of his military court with a magnificent bronze shield, ornamented with relief portraits of all the princes and generals who teck part in the France-German war.

Among the passengers arriving at this port on Sunday in the steamship Nevada, was Mr. L. N. Fowler, the phrenologist, one of the founders of the old house of Fowler & Wells. He has been abroad, travel-ling and lecturing, for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. Gladstone has a great liking for his old clothes

and wears a suit long after the trousers have be come "baggy" at the knees. When a new suit has been obtained for him and placed in his dressingroom, he eyes it askant and puts on his old friends every morning as before. Then, after a few days, his servant enters the dressing-room stealthily at night and carries away the old suit, thus compelling the Premier to appear next morning clad in the new

It doesn't always do to "fool around" old Solon Chase. Some of "the boys" tried it one day on a railroad train. After passing around some refeshments and making a few speeches, they called upon the veteran Greenbacker, and he unhesitatingly took the floor and plunged into an earnest political harangue. They "guyed" him to their heart's content without his noticing it, until at last one of them interrupted him with, "Say, Solon, how's 'them steers? Why didn't you bring 'em along?" Then, with a glance in which it was hip and thek between pity and contempt for subremacy of expression, quoth Solon: "What'd'a been the use? I don't need 'em. There's calves enough, right aboard this car!" And the solemn hush that settled upon the company was unbroken until, half an hour later, the train boy came in yelling, "Freshsug'r'd 'n' salted pop-cors, fi' cents a package!" "Mr. Randall nearly always has a smile," says a

Pittsburg Dispatch correspondent, "and he is smiling rather more than usual these days. All the summer he has been living with his family in a quaint little house at Berwyn, just beyond the troubles of the town. It is not his house, but he has rented it for several seasons, and seems to take an old-fashioned delight in it. He can sit on the porch and look off on green fields in every direction, and trees and cattle. Nearer he is surrounded by flowers and vegetables and chickens. On this porch Mr. Randall has received many notable callers this summer, and in this little house he has done much of the work which will probably result in his election to the Speakership next winter. He does not care to talk polities with the casual visitor, and anybody who goes out to see will hear quite as much about chickens and butter and turnips as about public affairs. Mr. Randall is particularly retirent about the Speakership. The most that he will say is that he is confident that he will be elected." The venerable Professor Samuel Jones of Wash-

ington relates that Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, while in college, had a dispute with his landlady, and moved to another boardingplace. The faculty gave him leave of absence from recitations while he moved his books and other property to his new home. For a week nothing was seen of him in class-rooms. Then the faculty decided to bunt him up, and one of the professors, going toward his old quarters, met him, trundling a wheelbarrow, on which was the first volume of Grove's Greek Lexicon. "Do you purpose attending college any more this session!" inquired the Professor severely, after firmly declining to take a seat on the barrow. "Oh, yes," responded the budding statesman. "I'll try to be there tomorrow. I've been moving my tongs, You know I got leave of absence. I've got 'em all over now except the second volume of Grove, the Anabasis

and my Greek grammar, and Pil try to make the three trips this evening, if it does run me a little after dark."

GENERAL NOTES.

A careful examination of the ruins of Ischia shows that the great destruction was due in part to the filmsy manner in which the houses were some

Great Britain is the only country in Europe which has no forestry schools. On the Continent there are numerous excellent and well-established schools of that character, where everything that appertains to

A man employed on the West Shore Railway was struck by a locomotive near Schenectady the other day, and was thrown from the track. It was learned afterward that the engine had struck him squarely or the back of the head, on a spot where he had be years before by a large stone. The fellow yet lives to puzzle the ductors by his abnormally tough skull. A London clergyman, the vicar of St. Jude's

Whitechapel, has boldly attempted to make Sunday cheerful holiday as well as holyday. On a recent Sun day he gave in the playground of his parish an exhibi-tion of choice hothouse flowers. Workingmen and their families made up the bulk of the visitors, and the vices believes that the unwont-d sight of the beautiful flowers had a humanizing effect on them.

According to recent reports, South Africa will soon be important for something besides diamonds and Zulu wars. Mr. David Jones, a mining engineer, has just sent to England a formal report in which he states that there is good ground for believing that there are abundant coal mines in South Africa. The coal which has already been mined is rather poor in quality, but it is steadily becoming better. If the supply of coal should prove to be abundant and good, South Africa will present many attractions to the emigrant from Great Britain.

Some months ago the charge was made in many English journals, and copied in some America papers, that the greater portion of Church property in London was occupied by public-houses where intoxicating liquors were sold. The select committee of the Esclesiastical Commission has since been making a careful examination of the statements, and finds that they are false. In some cases public-houses were found on property which had once belonged to the Church, but which

POLITICAL NEWS.

The republication of the cipher dispatches which exposed the scheme to buy up South Carolina for Tilden for \$30,000 in 1876, leads The Charleston News and Courier to make the statement that Mr. Tilden agreed to contribute \$5,000 to the expenses of the canvass in that State, "that \$5,000 were spent on the faith of Mr. Tilden's promise, and to this day Mr. Tilden has not repaid a solitary cent of that walca was expended in his name."

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley says that he would like to be Governor of Indiana but that he cannot afford to enter a race of that kind, and is unwilling to place himself under obligations to his friends for the means. So he says emphatically to his supporters in that State, "Your candidate I cannot be." He wants to be free, tagrafore, when he comes to Indians, of the sus-picton of laying wires, setting up pins, or looking after his Gubernatorial fences. Notwithstanding Mr. Carlisle's claims and

Mr. Watterson's biuffing, the Southern supporters of Mr. Randall continue to stand by him. The Augusta Mr. Raudall continue to stand by him. The Augusta Chronicle thinks that the canvass has made it sufficients ly evident that Randall is the best and safest man for the Speakership, and it advises Cardisle to look to the Senate as the most suitable field for his talent and temperament. Among the other Southern newspapers that aupport Mr. Randall are The New-Orleans Picayune, T. e Mobile Register and The Nushville American. The members of the next Kentucky Legis-

ature are say of expressing their preferences for a suctwo houses only seventy five returned a reply to the circular of The Louisville Courier Journal, and of these all but seventeen were non-committal. Eleven had de-cided to vote for Carisle, three for Williams, two for Blackburn and one for McKenzie. This leaves the contest in a very uncertain state, and shows that up to the present time it is anybody's race.

The Democratic press has been felicitating itself that ex-Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, would belt the Republican ticket because he was dissatisfied with the comination for Supreme Judge. He is disappointing his newly found Democratic admirers, however, by taking the stump for the Republican nominees and working heartily for their election. The old War Governor is undoubtedly the most popular man in low, and the Democrats trusted much to his influence is draw off Republican votes. But it seems that they are to be doomed to disappointment in their calculation.

Congressman Holman, of Indiana, the "Great Objector," gossios as follows about the next Presidency. itself that ex-Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, would bolt

Objector," gossipa as follows about the next Presidency; On the Republican side Arthur has undoubtedly been growing in favor. But the strongest man the party could nowinate, on account of his hold on the people, is E. B. Washburne. The man, however, who would be supported with more enthusiasm than any candidate since Henry Clay, is Blaine, as "he is a man of marvel-since Henry Clay, is Blaine, as "he is a man of marvelsince Henry Ciay, is Biame, as "he is a man of marvel-lous ability as an organizer and in gathering friends about him." On the Democratic side Mr. Homan no-ticed in strong disposition on the Facilic coast to favor the "old ticket." The drift of sentiment outside of In-diana, as thinks, will decide to whom the support of thas state will be given in the next National Convention.

It is an open secret in Massachusetts that the Butler Democrats propose to make a strong push tog the State Senate. The unexpected gain they made in courages them to hope that they can capture a majority his year. The Republicans have a majority of six only this year. The Republicans have a majority of six only in the present Senate, and some of the districts were carried by pluralities. Especial care, therefore, is being emploined upon the party in making Senatorial nominations and in looking after the close districts. By naming strong candidaces and getting out the vote on election day it is not doubted that the Republicans can regain most if not all the districts they lost last year.

Colonel Vilas, of Wisconsin, who has been mentioned as a probable Democratic nominee for Presiient or Vice-President next year, has a screne confidence that the success of his party in 1884 is a foregone conclusion. He bases his belief upon the expectation that the Democracy will cast aside the expediency policy and come out boildy and uncompromisingly against a protective tariff. He did not predict, but would giadly see a Democratic triumph in lows text month, as it would give an immense imperus to the tariff reform policy. As to Presidential candidates, Colonel Vilas thought that McDonald's chances were the beat.

PUBLIC OPINION.

ENDING UP A TREE.

ENDING UP A TREE.

From The Indianapolis Times (Rep.)

When the Democratic papers first began to echo the cry. Turn the rascals out," they did it in great primer black letter. They soon dropped ? to plea, then to long primer, and now they have got down to the lean est face noupared Roman they can find. It remains a use of Horace Greeley's description of a street in a Western city, that commenced in a boulevard ous hundred feet wide, then narrowed to an avenue sixty feet wide, then narrowed to an avenue sixty feet wide, then to an ordinary sirect forty feet, and from that to a twenty-foot country road, then to a footpath, then to a equirrel track and ended up a tree. WIPING OUT THE "ONLY."

WIPING OUT THE "ONLY."

From The Nashville American (Dem.)

The Democrats of Onlo, Virginia and Pennasylvania now have the call on the National Democracy. At a time of supreme importance to the National Democracy a low political adventurers, with trumpets and the pass, undertook to drown the voice of the men who have heretofore done the thinking for the party, and proclaimed the hereay of a tariff for revenue only. For a time quitet, thoughful men in the Democratic party were uneasy less the harmony of the party might be disturbed by the noise, but in the most quiet and anostentations way, and without in the least seeming to be disturbed by the noise, the Democracy of these three states wheel on the little fool adverb, and said a tariff for revenue only gives the lie to the polity and principles of Democracy as practised through all the past years.

for revenue only gives the lie to the policy and principal of Democracy as practised through all the past years.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.)

It is becoming evident that there is a definite movement on teet to unite the anti-bourpon element in the Southern States, and to practically identify the combination with the Republican party. There are certainly objectionable restures to Bourbonism, and the sound the South is relieved from them the better. The Republican party can indorse any reputable movement which has in view the abrogation of those features; but an indorsement of this purpose is a very different thing from entering into close political fellowship with those who profess to be bon; ou carrying it out. A political with some of the elements which enter into the "Independent" movement in the sound will weake attent with some of the elements which enter inches the power of Republicanism to deal with the important the power of Republicanism to deal with the important he power of Republicanism to the which decide the result of the next Presidential election which decide the result of the next Presidential election which decide the result of the next Presidential election aparty does not lie with the scheming politicians, but is demonstrated capacity to serve people who are in other outsiness than running for office. This has been the secret of its success in the past, when it departs from this itle swiftly rebiked, as we have seen. When the Southern "Independent" since the messelves capable of aiding intelligently in the cause of good government and retire some of the men they now suffer to come the front, it will be time enough to talk of joining forces. But until that time comes the Republican party managers will make a great mistake if tany de not refuse to accept the profered incumbranee.

A LIBEL UPON INDIANA.

A LIBEL UPON INDIANA.

From The Indianapolis Times.

The charge iterated and reiterated so often by the Democracy that Indiana was carried in 1830, by the corrupt purculase of vores, in a slander vite and mallelous, upon the good name of the State and the people. While the Democratic leaders of the State and the people. While the Democratic leaders of the State may be corrupt, and have always corruptly used power whos it has been intrusted to them, the masses of the party are houses and do not sell their votes, and they will at he pextended in the sell them for three years. The intering against them for three years. The intering men who have been Democrats will not rest coolean men who have been Democrats will not rest coolean under the charge made by their own party, that it yould their votes for the pitting sum of \$2, and will rebuse the slanderers at the first opportunity.